The Seyfert 11 Nature of the IRAS Source FSC10214+4724

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Wc (Elston et al. 1993) have observed the rest frame optical and UV spectra of the luminous, high redshift IRAS galaxy FSC10214+4724. Wc find the [Nil]/1 lalpha and [0111]/Hbeta emission line ratios to bc typical of those found in Seyfert 11 galaxies. The large} lalpha/Hbeta ratio suggests substantial reddening of the narrow line region. The rest-frame optical emission is unpolarized (P=2.6±3.0%). These properties arc very similar to those of the infrared luminous galaxies found at lower redshift, suggesting that FSC10214+4724 is the luminous extreme of the same population. A deep 1.6pm image of the field shows FSC10214+4724 to bc unresolved with two nearby companions and several other faint objects within 10" of the point source. These could bc a a foreground group of galaxies or galaxies physically associated with FSC10214+4724. This aggregate of objects may have contributed some of the far-infrared flux detected within the large beam of IRAS. If there is a foreground group gravitational lensing may contribute to the large luminosity of FSC10214+4724.